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# CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS

## SEEDS;

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS;

ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS,

AND

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL

## BOOKS, &c.

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For Sale by

HOVEY AND COMPANY,

Nos. 79 & 81, CORNHILL,

(Formerly Market Street,)

BOSTON.

1834 & 1835.



*Compliments of*

*William P. Rich*

*Secretary*

*MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.*





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## ADVERTISEMENT.

PHINEHAS B. HOVEY, Jr. and CHARLES M. HOVEY, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed copartnership under the firm of

### **HOVEY AND COMPANY,**

and have taken Store, Nos. 79 & 81, Cornhill, (*formerly Market Street,*) Boston; where they offer for sale, all kinds of VEGETABLE, HERB, FLOWER, TREE AND GRASS SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS; ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE SHRUBS; AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS; AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND BOTANICAL BOOKS, &c. &c. They will attend to the faithful execution of all orders, with which they may be intrusted; and hope, that by unwearyed exertions and constant personal attention to their business, they shall give such satisfaction, as will render them worthy the patronage of the public.

Catalogues may be obtained *gratis*. Country traders who wish to purchase seeds to sell again, can be supplied on the most liberal terms; a catalogue for the next season, containing the wholesale prices, will be issued in the fall, which may be had on personal application, or by letter.

Although it is our intention that all seeds and plants, which we may offer for sale, should prove true, yet with the greatest scrutiny, errors may arise; and we would esteem it a great kindness to be informed if any should occur, that we may immediately correct them.





## P R E F A C E.

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IN offering the following Catalogue to the public, we take the opportunity to make a few remarks in relation to the nature and objects of our business.

In relation to the nature—we would remark, that from the accuracy which is necessary in the selecting of the best varieties of seeds, and from the caution which should be used to preserve them fresh and free from deterioration and mixture, much labor and attention are requisite. We have had considerable experience in growing seeds, but we are still aware that in entering on new duties we take upon ourselves great responsibility for the accomplishment of the important precision, which should characterize every department of the business.

In relation to the objects—we have not in these few prefatory remarks, the opportunity to offer our views in the manner in which we should wish, without occupying too much space. But we cannot pass over these silently. The present state of Agriculture, and more especially Horticulture, has, in common with many others, attracted our attention, and we have not remained mere observers, but with what little information we possessed, have made every exertion to become able practitioners. Partaking in the pleasures, the delights, the comforts, and the happiness, as well as the usefulness and important benefits which arise from the latter, we hope yet to contribute our feeble aid toward the successful advancement of the science, by the dissemination of the various productions which may come within the circle of our business; by introducing to greater notice all the most useful and productive vegetable and esculent seeds; the finest and

most beautiful varieties of ornamental flower seeds ; the most splendid and magnificent flowering shrubs and plants ; and the newest, rarest, and most valuable fruit trees, vines, &c.

We have in connection a large garden, where all the rare and choice varieties of flower seeds, will be grown under our immediate inspection ; and we have no hesitation in recommending them as being true, to the kind named.

Relying upon our exertions for the success of our establishment, we give the assurance that nothing shall be neglected which shall facilitate the future improvement of Horticulture, nor that any confusion, if possible, shall arise in the nomenclature, or names, of seeds, or plants, which we may have the pleasure of offering to our friends and the public.



oz

oz

12 1/2 Artichoke. 50.

Asparagus 12 1/2.

qt		qt.
25	Winoosier	25
25	Long pod	"
25		

# CATALOGUE.

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## ESCULENT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

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WE have not thought proper to give under each variety of seeds, any particular directions for their cultivation; for to be of any real benefit, in the present advanced state of gardening, we could not make sufficient remarks, without extending beyond the limits of a catalogue; but would refer those who wish for such information, to any of the late works on the subject.

A note at the bottom of each page respecting the usual time of sowing, &c. is all we have deemed necessary.

**ARTICHOKE.** (*Cynara scolymus.*) Artichaut.

✓ Var. Green Globe.

**ASPARAGUS.** (*Asparagus officinalis.*) Asperge.

Battersea,		Giant,
Gravesend,		Large White Reading.

**BEANS.** (*Phaseolus.*) Fève.

*English Dwarfs.*

Broad Windsor,		Green Nonpareil,
Early Mazagan,		Heligoland,
Sword Long Pod,		Horse.

**ARTICHOKE.** The seeds of the Artichoke should be sown in April, and the plants in the following year transplanted into beds, in rows four feet apart and about two feet from each other in the rows; protect the roots from frost by leaves, &c.

**ASPARAGUS** should be sown during the month of April, and in the spring of the following year, removed into beds of rich soil, trenched three feet deep. The usual size of the beds is about five feet wide, but except the convenience of cutting, it is immaterial; the roots should be set about twelve inches apart, each way; give the beds a good dressing of manure, every fall.

**BEANS** should be planted as soon as all danger of spring frosts are over; the English and Kidney Dwarfs in rows two and a half feet, and the Pole or Running in hills four feet apart. The Lima Bean should be sown about the middle of May, in a warm situation, or their produce will be very small.

*Dwarf Kidney or String Beans.*

Early Yellow Six Weeks,	Red Cranberry,
Early China Dwarf,	Large White Kidney,
Early Yellow Cranberry,	Marrow,
Early Black Eye,	White Cranberry,
Early Mohawk,	New Royal Dwarf,
Early Dun-colored,	Tampico Dwarf.

*Pole or Running.*

Large White Lima, 50¢ qt.	Case Knife,
Sieva or Carolina, 33¢ l.	Scarlet Runners,
Red Cranberry,	White Dutch Runners,
White Cranberry,	Horticultural. 33¢ qt

**BEET.** (*Beta.*) Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip Rooted,	Sir John Sinclair's, 50¢ qt
Yellow Turnip,	Green, (for stews,) 50¢ qt
Long Blood Red,	French Sugar,
Early White Scarcity,	Mangel Wurtzel.

**BORECOLE.** (*Brassica oleracea acephala.*) Choux verts.**BROCOLI.** (*Brassica oleracea Botrytis.*) Chou Brocoli.

Early Purple,	White Cape,
Early White,	Large Purple Cape.
Fine Dwarf Russian,	

Large and fine, ready for the table during the months of November, December, and January.

## Sulphur Colored Russian,

Very superior as a late kind, being very hardy and dwarf, producing large heads.

## Knight's New Superb Protecting.

The three last are very superior new kinds; one raised by us and exhibited at the Mass. Hort. Soc. rooms last season of the sulphur colored variety, weighed 12 lbs.

**CABBAGE.** (*Brassica.*) Chou.

Early Dutch,	Early Emperor, 37½ oz
Early York,	Early Wellington, 37½ oz
Early May,	Early Drumhead or Battersea,
Early Savoy, 50¢ oz	Early Imperial,
Early Sugarloaf,	Large Late Battersea,

*Early Screw —*

**BEET.** Sow in May, in drills fourteen inches apart; when the plants are three or four inches high, thin them out to the distance of eight or ten from each other. The Mangel Wurtzel is generally cultivated in fields prepared with the plough. The seed should be sown in rows two feet apart; it is much grown and is considered excellent food for cattle, swine, &c.

**BORECOLE** may be sown from April to July, and transplanted in rows ten or twelve inches apart.

**BROCOLI.** This is a fine vegetable, scarcely inferior to the Cauliflower, and is as easily cultivated as the Cabbage. Sow the seed in April, and transplant into rows two feet apart, each way; the soil should be rich and kept loose and free from weeds by frequent hoeing; they will begin to flower about the first of September and continue till the severe frosts of December. If wanted for spring, the seeds should be sown later, and the plants sheltered in a frame or cellar.

**CABBAGE** seed may be sown at all seasons of the year; for early use, in September (or in March, in hotbeds); for summer, in May; for fall and winter, in June and July; the plants should be set about two feet distant from each other.

qt

25.

25

25

25

25

Lima

\$<sup>t</sup>  
50.

Siera. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  qt

25

25

25

Horticultural 33 qt.  
case knife. 50 "

oz

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

25 oz

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

25 oz

Iron Blood, } oz.  
White scarcity }  
Blood Turnip } 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ :  
Mangel Wurtzel }

50

50

100

100

100

\* 25

- 25

- 25

25

37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Drunkead.  
globe savoy  
Cape savoy  
Sugarloaf  
Russian

Large Late Drumhead, Green Globe Savoy, Large Cape Savoy, Late Sugarloaf, Russian,	Large Green Glazed, Red Dutch, Turnip Rooted above ground, Turnip Rooted below ground, Chou de Milan.
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CARDOON. (*Cynara cardunculus.*) Cardon.

Large Solid Stalked.

CAULIFLOWER. (*Brassica oleracea Botrytis.*) Chou fleur.

Early, New German,	Late.
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CARROT. (*Daucus carota*, var. *hortensis.*) Carotte.

Altringham, Long Orange, Early Scarlet Horn,	Blood Red, or Purple, Lemon, New Red Studley.
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CELERY. (*Apium graveolens.*) Céléri.

White Solid, Rose Colored Solid, North's Giant Red,	New Silver Giant, Bailey's New Gigantic Red, New Gigantic White.
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COLEWORT or COLLARDS. (*Brassica.*) Le chou.

CHERVIL. (*Chærophyllo sativum.*) Cerfeuil.

CHIVES or CIVES. (*Allium schænophrasum.*) Ciboulette.

CRESS. (*Lepidium sativum.*) Cresson.

Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved Garden,	True Water.
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**CARDOONS.** The seed of Cardoons should be sown during the month of April, in trenches (prepared with rich ground) six inches deep, twelve wide and four feet distant from each other; sow in a drill and when the plants are up, thin, to about eighteen inches apart; during summer they should be earthed up in the manner of Celery.

**CAULIFLOWER.** The Cauliflower is esteemed a most superior vegetable, and thought by many to equal the Pea. Much of its excellence, however, depends upon the manner in which it is cooked. The seed should be sown in September, and when the plants are a few inches high, (about the end of October,) they should be set in frame three or four inches apart; water them sparingly, and shade for two or three days; apply a lining of leaves or coarse strawy horse manure round the frame, and cover with mats or hay to keep out the frost; give them air and light by taking off the glasses, &c. every fair day during the winter. In April prepare the beds to plant them in, and plant two feet apart. Tolerable sized flowers may be obtained in November and December, by planting the seed early in May, and transplanting into rich ground.

**CARROT.** Sow from April to June.

**CELERY** should be sown for summer and fall use, about the first of February in hotbeds, and for winter the first of April. Sow in rather a shady situation, cover lightly, and press the earth on the seed; transplant into trenches from May to July.

**COLEWORTS.** Sow in April.

**CHERVIL.** Sow from April to June.

**CHIVES.** Set out the offsets a foot apart.

**CRESS.** Sow every month, to have young crops, and in constant succession.

<b>CUCUMBER.</b> ( <i>Cucumis sativus.</i> )	Concombre.
Early Frame,	Long Green Turkey,
Short Prickly,	White Spined,
Long Prickly,	Green Cluster,
Long Green Southgate,	Small Gherkin, (for pickling.)

<b>ENDIVE or SUCCORY.</b> ( <i>Cichorium Endiva.</i> )	La scarole.
White Curled,	Broad leaved Batavian, or
Green Curled,	Scarolle, (for winter.)

<b>EGG-PLANT.</b> ( <i>Solanum melongena.</i> )	Melongenè.
Purple.	

<b>INDIAN CORN.</b> ( <i>Zea Mays.</i> )	Mais.
Early Golden Sioux,	Nonpariel,
Early Tuscarora, (fine,)	Early Jefferson,
Early Canadian,	Mottled, (curious,)
Sweet, or Sugar,	Curious White.

<b>KALE.</b> ( <i>Crambe Maritima.</i> )	Le crambe.
Sea,	Green Curly Scotch,
Cesarean,	Purple Curled.

<b>LEEK.</b> ( <i>Allium Porrum.</i> )	Porreau.
London,	Large Scotch, or Flag.

<b>LETTUCE.</b> ( <i>Lactuca Sativa.</i> )	La Laitue.
Royal Cape, (superior,)	Ice Cos, ✓
Early Curled Silesia, ✓	White Cos, ✓
Large Drumhead, ✓	Green Cos, ✓
Imperial Cabbage, ✓	Brown Dutch, ✓
Tennisball, or Rose, ✓	Large Imperial. ✓

### MARTYNIA. (*Martynia Proboscidea.*)

### MELON. (*Cucumis melo.*) Melon.

Green Citron,	Nutmeg,
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**CUCUMBER.** Sow in May.

**ENDIVE.** Sow at different periods; for an early crop, sow in June; and for a succession, every month. To blanch them they should be tied at the top with a piece of bass mat.

**EGG-PLANT.** This most delicious fruit should be much more cultivated; when it shall become better known, we have no doubt it will be as eagerly sought after as the Tomato; we presume the reason of its not being grown more at this time is that few ever ate them properly cooked, and hence they have been considered as almost worthless. The seed should be sown in a hotbed in March, and transplanted into the ground in May.

**CORN.** Its culture is too well known to need any remarks.

**KALE.** This is a valuable vegetable; sow in May and transplant into beds two feet from each other.

**LEEK.** Sow in April.

**LETTUCE.** Sow every month; and transplant into *very rich* soil for large heads.

**MARTYNIA.** Sow in April; transplant into hills three feet apart.

**MELON.** The Melon is cultivated similar to the Cucumber.—Sow as early in May as the season will permit; thin out the plants, leaving not more than two in each hill.





Persian,	Skillman's Fine Netted,
Murray's Pine Apple,	Pomegranate,
Minorca,	Long Island Water,
Starr, (late and fine,)	Apple Seeded Water, (early,)
Large Yellow Cantelope,	Citron, (fine for preserves.)

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis.*) Moutarde.

Brown,	White, or English.
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MUSHROOM. (*Agaricus campestris.*)NASTURTIUM. (*Tropaeolum majus.*) Capucine.

## OKRA.

ONION. (*Allium sativum.*)

White Portugal,	Straw Colored,
Large Red,	Silver Skinned.

PARSNIP. (*Pastinaca sativa.*)

Large Dutch, or Swelling,	Guernsey.
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PARSLEY. (*Apium Petroselinum.*)

Dwarf Curled,	Siberian, or Hardy,
Curled, or Double,	Single.

PEAS. (*Pisum.*) Pois.

Early Washington,	Dwarf Marrowfat,
Early Frame,	Dwarf Green Albany,
Early Double Blossom Frame,	Dwarf Sugar, (eatable pods,)
Early Golden Hotspur,	Ladies' finger Marrows,
Early Charlton,	Waterloo Blue,
Bishop's Early Prolific,	True Tall Marrowfat,
Dwarf Blue Imperial,	Knight's Tall Marrows,
Dwarf Prolific,	Woodford's New Tall Prolific,
Dwarf Blue Prussian, [tive,)	Tall Crooked Pod Sugar.
Early Cluster, (very produc-	

MUSTARD. Sow in April and May.

MUSHROOM. We cannot give proper directions without occupying too much space.

NASTURTIUM. An annual plant; Sow in May. They may be grown in the flower border, as they bear a great profusion of beautiful orange colored flowers during the season.

OKRA. Sow in May, in rows four inches apart.

ONION, and PARSNIP. Sow in spring as early as possible. The earth should be pressed on to the seeds of the Onion with a board.

PARSLEY. Sow every month during the season.

PEAS. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; and during the months of May, June and July, for later crops.

**PEPPER.** (*Capsicum annuum.*) Piment.

Tomato Shaped, or Squash, Cherry,	Bell, or Ox Heart, Long, or Cayenne.
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**PUMPKINS.** (*Cucurbita pepo.*) Potiron.

Connecticut Field, Large Cheese,	Finest Yellow Family, Mammoth.
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**RADISH.** (*Raphanus sativus.*) Rave.

Early Scarlet Short Top, Purple Short Top, Early Frame, Long Salmon, Long White Naples,	White Turnip Root, Violet colored Turnip, Scarlet Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Superfine Early Frame, (new.)
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**ROQUETTE.** (*Brassica Eruca.*)

**RHUBARB.** (*Rheum.*) Rhubarbe.

Gigantic, Wilmot's Scarlet, (new,)	Elford.
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**SALSIFY, or  
VEGETABLE OYSTER.** } (*Tragopogon.*) Salsifi.

White,	Black, or Scorsonerie.
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**SKIRRET.** (*Sium sisarium.*) Chervis.

**SPINACH.** (*Spinacea oleracea.*) Epinard.

New Zealand, Holland, English Patience Dock,	Round Leaved, or Summer, Prickly, or Fall.
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**SQUASH.** (*Cucurbita melopepo.*) Potiron.

Early Bush Summer, Summer Crook Neck, Canada, Long Crook Neck,	Com. Porter's Valparaiso, Cocoanut, Vegetable Marrow, Large Lima.
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**PEPPER.** Sow in May or June, and transplant into rich ground in rows, eighteen inches apart and one foot in the rows.

**PUMPKINS.** Sow in May.

**RADISH.** Plant the early varieties as soon in the spring as possible, and every fortnight during the season for a succession.

**ROQUETTE.** Sow in April, and thin the plants when they have one or two rough leaves—hoe frequently and water in dry weather.

**RHUBARB.** Sow in April or May, and transplant in September into beds of light rich ground trenched two or three feet deep; a square yard of earth should be allowed to each plant; cover lightly upon the approach of frost, and in the spring, dress the beds and keep them clear from weeds.

**SALSIFY and SKIRRET.** Sow in April in drills fourteen inches apart—they are cultivated similar to the Parsnip. The Salsify is a very delicious vegetable, when properly cooked, almost supplying the place of the oyster.

**SPINACH.** Sow in September for spring use, and cover the plants in winter with leaves, hay, &c.

**SQUASH.** Sow the second or third week in May, six feet distant in hills filled with well rotted manure. The Canada Crook Neck is a superior kind. The Large Lima is a new and superb variety, the flesh is of a bright yellow color, very fine grained, of the richest quality, and remarkable for keeping. Two of this variety exhibited at the Hort. Society's hall, last season, weighed 25 and 26 pounds.





**TOMATO.** (*Solanum Lycopersicum.*) Tomate.  
Small, | Large.

<b>TURNIP.</b> ( <i>Brassica rapa.</i> )	Nivet.
Early Garden Stone,	Long Yellow French,
Early White Dutch,	Long Tankard,
White Flat, or Globe,	Yellow Maltese,
Round Red,	Yellow Aberdeen,
Green Round,	Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's New Hybrid,	Superfine Early Short Top, (new.)

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## POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Officinal Bugloss	Anchusa officinalis.
Officinal Borage	Borago officinalis.
Caraway	Carum cariei.
Coriander	Coriander sativum.
Calendula	Calendular officinalis.
Lavender	Lavendula spicata.
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis.
Spearmint	Mentha veridis.
Sweet Basil	Ocimum basilicum.
Dwarf, or Bush Basil	— minimum.
Sweet Marjoram	Origanum marjorama.

**TOMATO.** The culture of the Tomato is well known—for very early use, plant in March in a hotbed.

**TURNIP.** Sow in spring for summer use, and in June and July for winter.

**BORAGE.** This is an annual plant, and is raised from seeds. Sow from March to May, in drills six to eight inches apart; when they are up, they should be thinned out; they will not bear transplanting; the seeds sow themselves if allowed to ripen on the plant.

**CARAWAY.** The seed should be sown in autumn to flower the following year.

**LAVERDNER and HYSSOP.** Sow in April in drills eight inches apart.

**BASIL.** There are about twenty different species of Basil, only two of which are cultivated in gardens for domestic use; they are the sweet, (*O. basilicum*), and the small or least, (*O. mininimum*). If we had space we should like to quote some of the quaint sayings of Pliny, Gerard and others, in regard to the supposed virtues of different herbs; but as we have not we will merely mention one or two in relation to Basil. The Romans, according to Pliny, sowed the seeds with many bitter curses, treading them down with their feet and praying to the gods that the seed might not vegetate, believing firmly that the more they were cursed, the better they would prosper. Gerard remarks that "the smell of the plant is good for the heart and the head, that taketh away sorrowfulness which commeth of melancholie, and maketh a man merrie and glad." The seeds should be sown in March in pots or boxes in a hotbed and transplanted in May or June into the ground. They may be sown in May in a warm situation, but they do not flourish so well as when treated as above.

**MARJORUM.** The seed of the sweet are rather difficult to vegetate, they are very small and delicate, and must not be planted deep, from which circumstance they are likely to become injured by the hot sun. Sow in May. The best, or at least the most sure way, is to prepare a bed of light, rich earth, rake the surface very smooth and even, sow the seed, strewing it all over the bed; then sift over very little earth, barely covering them, beat the whole with the spade very gently, and throw over little brush or an old mat for four or five days, (if the season be dry give a slight watering.) When the plants are perceived above ground, remove the brush or mats and thin out. They may also be raised in a hotbed in the same manner of Basil. We have been thus particular, because we know many who have never been able to make the seed vegetate, and who have thought the fault must have been in the seed.

Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum.</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosemarinus officinalis.</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis.</i>
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis.</i>
Winter	— <i>montana.</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris.</i>

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## ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum.</i>
Garlic	<i>salinum.</i>
Shallots	<i>ascalonicum.</i>
Top or Tree Onion	var.
Potato Onion	var.
Tarragon, or Astragon	<i>Artemesia dracunculus.</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis.</i>
Horseradish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia.</i>
Carolina Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatas.</i>
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima.</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus.</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>
Undulated Rhubarb	<i>Rheum undulatum.</i>
Early Potatoes (of sorts)	<i>Solanum tuberosum.</i>

SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY, &c. sow in April or May.

GARLIC and SHALLOTS. They should be set out in May, about four inches apart in rich sandy soil.

POTATO ONION. This Onion possesses the remarkable property of keeping a great length of time. Its extraordinary fecundity combined with other good qualities, render it a most useful and valuable esculent. The culture is very simple, requiring less trouble than the common onion. The soil should be rich and rather sandy, set them out about the first of November, in rows a foot apart, and about three inches deep. On the approach of frost, cover with straw or leaves, and remove in March or April. They generally ripen in June. Lay those roots which are preserved to set out again, in a dry situation till November.

HORSERADISH. This well known root which is an almost indispensable accompaniment to various dishes, is rarely if ever grown to perfection; the roots are generally very small, and have not that freshness and peculiar sweet taste that they have when cultivated with care and attention. We presume many think that to raise so common a root, they need not have recourse to books; yet, if the pen of so distinguished a horticulturist as the president of the London Hort. Society has been exerted to give information in regard to its cultivation, it certainly merits our attention. The following are his excellent directions. "Horseradish thrives best in deep, soft, sandy loam, that is not very dry in the summer, nor inundated in the winter. The situation must be open. During winter trench the ground three feet deep, and in the following February (April for our climate) procure your sets, in the choice of which take the strongest crowns or leading buds from old plants, cutting them about two inches long. Mark out the ground in four foot beds, and one foot alleys; then take from the first bed nine inches of the top soil, laying it upon the adjoining bed; after which take out an opening at one end of the bed in the common way of trenching, fifteen inches deep from the present surface; then level the bottom, upon which plant a row of sets across the bed, at nine inches apart each way with their crowns upright; afterwards dig the next trench the same width and depth, turning the earth into the first trench over the row of sets; thus proceeding trench after trench to the end. Where more than the produce of one bed is required for the supply of the family for twelve months, the third bed is to be planted, which treat as directed for the first, only observing to lay the earth on the fourth and so on to any number of beds. Upon every alternate bed, which is not planted, a dwarf annual crop may be grown. The plants must be kept clear of weeds during the summer; and as soon as the leaves decay in autumn, let them be carefully raked off with a wooden toothed rake; in the following February, (April,) eighteen inches of the earth of the unplanted bed must be laid as light as possible, and equally, over the beds that are planted: then trench and plant the vacant beds exactly in the same manner as before directed. The following autumn, the first planted Horseradish may be taken up, by opening a trench at one end of the bed to the bottom of the roots, so that the sticks or roots of Horseradish may be taken up entire and sound, which for size and quality will be such as have not generally been seen. The following February, (April,) the one year old crop will require additional earth as before directed, which must of course be taken from those beds which are now vacant. When done, if the ground appears poor, or unlikely to produce another vigorous crop, they must of course have a coat of manure."—*Hort. Trans. Vol. I. p. 207.*





## MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

*Graines medicinales.*

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows	Althea officinalis.
Dill	Anethum graveolens.
Sweet Fennel	— sceniculum.
Finochio	var. dulce.
Angelica	Angelica Archangelica.
Chamomile	Anthemis nobilis.
Spikenard	Arctium lappa.
Wormwood	Artemesia absinthium.
Saffron	Carthamus tinctorus.
Jerusalem Oak	Chenopodium Botrys.
Scurvy Grass	Cochlearia officinalis.
Meadow Saffron	Colchicum autumnale.
Coriander	Coriandrum sativa.
Officinal Cumin	Cuminum Cyminum.
Hound's Tongue	Cynoglossum officinale.
Purple Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea.
Lemon Balm	Dracocephalum moldavica.
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Pennyroyal	Hedeoma pulgenoides.
Henbane	Hyoscyamus niger.
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis.
Masterwort	Imperiatoria ostruthium.
Elecampane	Inula helenium.
Dyer's Wood	Isatis tinctora.
Motherwort	Leonurus cardiaca.
Lovage	Ligustrum levisticum.
Bugle Weed	Lycopus virginica.
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare.
Balm	Melissa officinalis.
Peppermint	Mentha piperita.
Spearmint	— viridis.
Horsemint	Monarda punctata.
Catnip	Nepeta cataria.
Officinal Poppy	Papaver somniferum.
Turkey Rhubarb	— rhaunicum.
Palma Christi (castor oil bean)	Ricinus communis.
Rue	Ruta graveolens.
Bene	Sesamen orientale.

## AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

— Herds Grass, or Red Top	<i>Agrostis stricta.</i>
— Blue Grass	<i>cerulea.</i>
— Sweet Scented Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>
— Tall Meadow Oats Grass	<i>Avena elatior.</i>
Potato Oats	var.
Mangel Wurtzel	<i>Beta sicla.</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea, v. capitata.</i>
Bullocks Large Ox	var.
English Rape, or Cole Seed	<i>napus.</i>
Ruta Baga, or Sweedish Turnip	<i>campestris, v. rutubaga.</i>
Large White Norfolk Turnip	var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>
Wild Succory	<i>Cichorium intybus.</i>
— Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum.</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens.</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum.</i>
Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis.</i>
Broom Corn	<i>Holcus sacharratus.</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctora.</i>
Flax	<i>Linum altissimum.</i>
— English Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne.</i>
Trefoil, or Yellow Clover	<i>Medicago lupulena.</i>
Lucern, or French Clover	sativa.
White Mulberry (for silkworms)	<i>Morus alba.</i>
Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum.</i>
Havanna	var. <i>rustica.</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum.</i>
Field Burnet	<i>Peterium sanguinsorbia.</i>
Canary Seed	<i>Phalaris canariensis.</i>
White Field Beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris.</i>
— Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense.</i>
Field Peas	<i>Pisum sativum.</i>
— Blue Grass	<i>Poa compressa.</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum.</i>
Weld, or Dyer's Weed	<i>Reseda lacteola.</i>
Dyer's Madder	<i>Rubia tinctora.</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale.</i>
Winter Rye	var.
White or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba.</i>
Brown Mustard	<i>nigra.</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>





White Dutch Clover	<i>Trifolium repens.</i>
White American Clover	var.
Spring Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum.</i>
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa.</i>
Winter	var.
Indian Corn	<i>Zea Mays.</i>

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## BIRD SEEDS.

BY THE QUART OR BUSHEL.

Rape	<i>Brassica napus.</i>
Hemp	<i>Canabis sativa.</i>
Rough or Unhulled Rice	<i>Oryza sativa.</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum milliaceum.</i>
Maw	<i>Papaver, som. nigsemene.</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis.</i>

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## FRUIT SEEDS.

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica.</i>
Apricot	<i>Armeniaca vulgaris.</i>
Nectarine	<i>nectarina.</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca.</i>
White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba.</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus Cerasus.</i>
Plum	<i>domestica.</i>
Apples	<i>Pyrus malus.</i>
Pears	<i>communis.</i>
Quince	<i>cydonia.</i>
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes uva crispa.</i>
Currants	<i>— rubrum.</i>
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idaeus.</i>
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>

NATIVE AMERICAN  
TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Orders should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.—Those marked (h) are herbaceous.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Scarlet Maple.
<i>sacharinum</i>	Sugar.
<i>nigrum</i>	Black.
<i>montanum</i>	Mountain.
<i>Æsculus flava</i>	Yellow Flowered Horsechestnut.
<i>macrostachya</i>	Dwarf White.
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Serrated Leaved Alder.
<i>Andromeda paniculata</i>	Panicled Andromeda.
<i>Azalea glauca</i>	White Glaucous Azalea.
<i>nudiflora</i>	Red Flowered.
<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	Canadian Barberry.
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Poplar Leaved Birch.
<i>lenta</i>	Black.
<i>excelsa</i>	Yellow Leaved.
<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper.
<sup>h</sup> <i>Cassia marylandica</i>	Maryland Cassia.
<i>nictitans</i>	Sensitive.
<i>Carpinus americana</i>	American Hornbeam.
<i>Castanea americana</i>	American Chestnut.
<i>pumila</i>	Chinquapin.
<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>	Flowering Catalpa.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Swamp Buttonwood.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Alder Leaved Clethra.
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Great Flowering Dogwood.
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazlenut.
<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Hawthorn.
<i>Cupressus disticha</i>	Cypress Tree.
<i>thyoides</i>	White Cedar.
<i>Diospyrus virginiana</i>	Persimmon Plum.
<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i>	White Ash.
<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	Soapwort Gentian.
<sup>h</sup> <i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>	Oak Leaved Gerardia.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Three Throned Acacia.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Snowdrop Tree.
<i>Hammamelis virginica</i>	Witch Hazel.





<sup>h</sup> <i>Hibiscus palustris</i>	Rose Flowering Hibiscus.
<i>syriacus</i>	Althea Frutex.
<i>Hypericum kalmanium</i>	Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort.
<i>ascyroides</i>	Large Flowered.
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly.
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Round Black Walnut.
<i>alba</i>	Shelbark Hickory.
<i>cinerea</i>	Long Black Walnut.
<i>tomentosa</i>	Mockernut Hickory.
<i>amara</i>	Bitternut Hickory.
<i>porcina</i>	Pignut Hickory.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Virginian Cedar.
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Broad Leaved Laurel.
<i>augustifolia</i>	Narrow Leaved.
<i>Laurus sassafras</i>	Sassafras Bay.
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Maple Leaved Sweet Gum.
<i>Liodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia.
<i>glauca</i>	Glaucous Magnolia.
<i>grandiflora</i>	Great Flowering Magnolia.
<i>acuminata</i>	Blue Flowered Magnolia.
<i>Ostrya virginica</i>	Hop Hornbeam.
<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>	Cranberry.
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Weymouth Pine.
<i>rigida</i>	Pitch Pine.
<i>balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir.
<i>alba</i>	White Spruce.
<i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce.
<i>canadensis</i>	Hemlock Spruce.
<i>pendula</i>	Larch.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Western Plane.
<sup>h</sup> <i>Podalyria tinctoria</i>	Yellow Flowered Podalyria.
<i>Prinos verticillatos</i>	Winterberry.
<i>Prunus virginica</i>	American Bird Cherry.
<i>Ptelia trifoliat</i> a	Trefoil Tree.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak.
<i>rubra</i>	Red Oak.
<i>tinctoria</i>	Black Oak.
<i>palustris</i>	Lowland Oak.
<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak.
<i>prinus</i>	Chestnut Oak.
<i>Rhus glabrum</i>	Smooth Sumac.
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Yellow Ship Locust.
<i>Rhododendrum maximum</i>	Large Flowered.
<i>Rosa parviflora</i>	Pennsylvania Rose.
<i>sauvoleolens</i>	Sweetbrier Rose.
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Round Leaved Smilax.
<i>Sabice americana</i>	American Mountain Ash.

<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Red Flowered Spiræa.
<i>salicifolia</i>	White Flowered Spiræa.
<i>Symphora racemosa</i>	Snowberry.
<i>glomerata</i>	Indian Currant.
<i>Thuya occidentalis</i>	American Arbor Vitæ.
<i>— orientalis</i>	Chinese Arbor Vitæ.
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Whortleberry.
<sup>h</sup> <i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	North Blattaria.
<sup>h</sup> <i>Vernonia prælata</i>	Autumnal Vernonia.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Plum Leaved Viburnum.
<i>oxycoccus</i>	Cranberry Viburnum.

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## ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

We have in the following arrangement of the catalogue of flower seeds, as well as the green-house plants, &c. adopted the method of placing the scientific, or Linnæan name first; our reasons for this are, that it is becoming a general rule to call plants by the proper rather than their vulgar names; therefore preventing the confusion which must necessarily arise, where there are more than one. Although some may not approve of this, still preferring the old style, yet we believe that when they see the importance and real usefulness which will result in the end, they will concur with us in introducing the practice.

The scientific, or Linnæan name, certainly should always precede any other, for it not only facilitates the recollection of the true names by which we would wish to describe plants, but appears more in harmony with the distinguished science of botany.

The varieties to which this character (\*) is prefixed, are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots of light, rich soil, covered from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep, according to the nature and size of the seeds; and should have, if possible, the protection of a hotbed, if not they should be kept in some sheltered place, (a green-house, or frame,) till all danger of frost is over, when they may be transplanted (about the first of June) into the open ground.

Those marked thus, (‡) are half hardy, and may be sown in the open ground during the month of May.

Many of the hardy kinds, such as *Coreopsis*, *Larkspur*, *Argemone*, *Iberis*, *Gilia*, &c. flower much stronger and in greater profusion, if sown in the autumn.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF NEW AND FINE KINDS.

**AGERATUM.**

* <i>mexicanum</i>	Mexican
<i>odoratum</i>	Sweet Scented
<b>ALYSSUM.</b>	
<i>maritimum</i>	Sweet
<b>AMARANTUS.</b>	
<i>caudatus</i>	Love Lies Bleeding
<i>flavus</i>	Pale
<i>hypocondriacus</i>	Princes Feather
<i>tricolor</i>	Three Colored

**ANAGALLIS.**

<i>indica</i>	Blue Pimpernell
<b>ARGEMONE.</b>	Mexican
* <i>mexicana</i>	China Aster
<b>ASTER.</b>	White
<i>sinensis</i>	Purple
var. <i>albo</i>	Blush Colored
" <i>purpurea</i>	Striped
" <i>incarnata</i>	
" <i>variegata</i>	





<i>var. rubro</i>	Red	var.	Næpolitan
<i>cerulea</i>	Blue		(See Note.)
<i>obscuro</i>	Lilac		
	(See Note.)		
<b>ATROPA.</b>	Kite Flower	<b>DIANTHUS.</b>	Profuse Flowering
<i>physaloides</i>		<i>prolifera</i>	Chinese Annual
<b>AVENA.</b>		<i>annus</i>	
<i>sensitiva</i>	Animated Oats	<b>ESCHSCHOLTZIA.</b>	Splendid
<b>BLITUM.</b>		<i>californica</i>	
<i>capitatum</i>	Strawberry Spinach	<b>LABLAB.</b>	Hyacinth Bean
<b>BROWALLIA.</b>		<i>c vulgaris</i>	White
<i>elata</i>	Blue Amethyst	<i>c var. albo</i>	
<i>var. albo</i>	White	<b>EUPHORBIA.</b>	Variegated
<b>CACALIA.</b>	Scarlet	<i>*variegata</i>	
<i>*coccinea</i>		<b>GILLA.</b>	Azure Blue Gilia
<b>CALENDULA.</b>	Starry Marygold	<i>capitata</i>	
<i>stellata</i>	Great Cape	<b>GLAUCIUM.</b>	Horned Poppy.
<i>hybrida</i>		<i>luteum</i>	Scarlet
<b>CARDIOSPERMUM.</b>	Balloon Vine	<b>GOMPHRENA.</b>	Purple Globe Amaranthus
<i>chalcicabum</i>		<i>*Globosa</i>	White
<b>CAMPANULA.</b>	Venus Looking Glass	<i>*var. albo</i>	
<i>speculum</i>		<b>GOSSIPYUM.</b>	Cotton Plant
<b>CASSIA.</b>	Virginian	<i>herbaceum</i>	
<i>nictitans</i>		<b>HELENIUM.</b>	Mexican Sunflower
<b>CENTAURIA.</b>	Great Blue Bottle	<i>mexicanum</i>	
<i>cyanus major</i>	Small	<b>HELIANTHUS.</b>	Tall Sunflower
<i>— minor</i>	Purple Sweet Sultan	<i>annus</i>	Dwarf
<i>moschata</i>	Yellow	<i>var. nanus</i>	
<i>sauvoleus</i>	Blessed Thistle	<b>HIBISCUS.</b>	African
<i>benedicta</i>		<i>tafricanus</i>	Great Flowered
<b>CELOSIA.</b>	Crimson Coxcomb	<i>versicolorus</i>	
<i>terristata</i>	Yellow	<b>IBERIS.</b>	White Candy Tuft
<i>var. lutea</i>	Great Honeywort	<i>amarata</i>	Purple
<b>CERINTHE.</b>		<i>umbellata</i>	New Fine Purple
<i>major</i>	Ten Week Gilliflower	<i>var. speciosa</i>	
<b>CHÉRIANTHUS.</b>	Virginian	<b>IMPATIENS.</b>	Doubt. Balsamine
<i>*annus</i>		<i>*balssamina</i>	Red
<i>maritimus</i>		<i>var. roseo</i>	Variegated
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM.</b>	White	<i>variegata</i>	Scarlet
<i>coronarium</i>	Yellow	<i>coccinea</i>	Purple
<i>var. lutea</i>	Tricolored	<i>purpurea</i>	White
<i>tricolor</i>		<i>alba</i>	Crimson
<b>CLARKIA.</b>	Beautiful	<b>IPOMOEA.</b>	Scarlet Morning Glory
<i>pulchella</i>	White	<i>coccinea</i>	Starry Ipomœa
<i>var. albo.</i>		<i>lacunosa</i>	Hepatica Leaved
<b>COLLINSIA.</b>	Great Flowered	<i>hepaticafolia</i>	Cypress Vine
<i>grandiflora</i>		<i>quamoclit</i>	White
<b>COMMELINA.</b>	Sky Blue	<i>c var. fl. albo</i>	
<i>*coelestis</i>		<b>LATHYRUS.</b>	Sweet Peas
<b>CONVOLVULUS.</b>	Dwarf Morning Glory	<i>c odoratus</i>	Yellow
<i>c minor</i>	Dark Blue	<i>caphaca</i>	White
<i>c major</i>	Yellow	<i>c var. albo</i>	Black
<i>c var. lutea</i>	Red	<i>c " obscureo</i>	Purple
<i>c rosea</i>	Striped	<i>c " purpureo</i>	Red
<i>c striata</i>		<i>c rosco</i>	Striped
<b>COREOPSIS.</b>	Elegant	<i>c striata</i>	Tangier Crimson
<i>elegans</i>		<i>ctingitanus</i>	
<b>CREPIS.</b>	Golden Hawkweed	<b>LOTUS.</b>	Winged Peas
<i>barbata</i>	Red	<i>tetragonolobus</i>	
<i>rubra</i>		<b>LAVATERIA.</b>	Red Lavatera
<b>CUCURBITA.</b>	Two Colored Gourd	<i>trimestris</i>	White
<i>*bicolor</i>	Orange Fruited	<i>var. albo</i>	
<i>*aurantia</i>	Bottle	<b>LUPINUS.</b>	White Lupin
<i>lagenaria</i>	Club Fruited	<i>albus</i>	Large Blue
<i>clavata</i>		<i>pilosus</i>	Yellow
<b>CUCUMIS.</b>	Pomegranite	<i>luteus</i>	Changeable
<i>*odoratissimum</i>	Serpent Cucumber	<i>*mutabilis</i>	Dutch
<i>*anguinus</i>		<i>hirsutus</i>	Small
<b>DELPHINUM.</b>	Branching Larkspur	<i>varius</i>	Rose
<i>consolida</i>	Red	<i>fl. roseo</i>	Many Leaved
<i>var. rosea</i>	White	<b>MALPOE.</b>	Scarlet Flowered
" " albo		<i>polyphyllus</i>	
<i>ajacis</i>	Dwarf Rocket	<i>trifida</i>	

**NOTE.**—We have given uncommon attention to this genus of plants, and have produced from the above, some of the most beautiful and splendid double varieties, two or three of which are entirely new. We need only to remind our friends that the seed we have, were raised from the same plants from which the flowers exhibited at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms the past year were cut, and which were the admiration of all who saw them. We would however remark, to guard against disappointment, that from this extreme double character, there will often be some variation; having ourselves had complete single and full double flowers the seeds of which were saved from one plant, and, in some cases, even from one flower.

**NOTE.**—The double varieties of the Branching Larkspur, rank among the most beautiful of annual flowers; but to be preserved true, they should not be grown near the single; the Red, White, and Blue, sown in patches by themselves, produce a very brilliant effect.

<b>MALVA.</b>			
<i>crispa</i>	Curled Mallow		
<b>MATYNTIA.</b>			
‡ <i>diandria</i>	Cuckolds Horn	Botrys	Jerusalem Oak
† <i>proboscidea</i>	Proboscis Capsuled	PLECTOCEPHALUS.	American
<b>MEDICAGO.</b>			(formerly centauria americana)
<i>circinnata</i>	Caterpillars	RESEDA.	
<i>scutellaria</i>	Snails	odorata	Sweet Mignonette
<i>intertexta</i>	Hedgehogs	var. <i>frutescens</i>	Tree
<b>MESAMDRYANTHEMUM.</b>		SOLANUM.	
* <i>crystallinum</i>	Ice Plant	* <i>melongena</i>	White Egg Plant
* <i>glabrum</i>	Dew Plant	SCABIOSA.	
<b>MIMOSA.</b>		stellata	Starry Scabious
<i>Sensitiva</i>	Sensitive Plant	SCHIZANTHUS.	
<b>MIRABILIS.</b>		† <i>prinnatus</i>	Wing Leaved
<i>jalapa</i>	Marvel of Peru	† <i>porrigens</i>	Showy
<i>longiflora</i>	Sweet Scented	SCORZONERA.	
<b>MOMORDICA.</b>		tingitana	Viper's Grass
<i>elatiorium</i>	Squirtng Cucumber	SENECIO.	
<i>balsamina</i>	Balsam Apple	telegans	Purple Jacobea
<i>lagernia</i>	Balsam Pear	var. fl. albo	White
<b>MYOSOTUS.</b>		SILENE.	
<i>arvensis</i>	Forget Me Not	amaria	Catchfly
<b>NICOTIANA.</b>		rubella	Dwarf
* <i>rustica</i>	Virginian Tobacco	vespertina	Evening Catchfly
* <i>tabacum</i>	Scarlet Flow'd Havanna	picta	Painted
* <i>odorata</i>	Sweet Scented	STEVIA.	
<b>NIGELLA.</b>		serrata	Vanilla Scented
<i>damascena</i>	Love in a Mist	STIPA.	
‡ <i>nolana</i> .	Trailing Nolana	prinnata	Feather Grass
<b>OENOTHERA.</b>		TAGETES.	
<i>grandiflora</i>	Evening Primrose	terecta	African Marygold
<i>nocturna</i>	Night Smelling	var. fl. teretibus	Orange Quilled
<i>tenella</i>	Dwarf Blue	patula	French
<i>tetraptera</i>	White	var.	Ranunculus
<i>Lindleyana</i>	Purple and White	nova	New Early Dwarf
<i>roseo</i>	Rose Colored	THUNBERGIA.	
<b>PAPAVER.</b>		talata	Winged Thunbergia
<i>somniferum</i>	Official Poppy	TRIFOILIUM.	
<i>var. fl. pleno</i>	Double Carnation	incarnatum	Crimson Trefoil
<i>rheas</i>	Corn or Rose	odorata	Sweet Scented
<i>var.</i>	Ranunculus	TROPÆOLUM.	
<i>sinensis</i>	Dwarf Chinese	majus	Great Nasturtium
<i>bichon</i>	Lap-dog	var. nana	Dwarf
<i>var.</i>	Dwarf Dutch	VIOLA.	
<b>PENTAPTES.</b>		tricolor	Heart's-ease
<i>phænicea</i>	Scarlet	XERANTHEMUM.	
<b>PHASEOLUS.</b>		* <i>lucidum</i>	Eternal Flower
<i>multiflorus</i>	Scarlet Flowered Bean	* <i>annum</i>	Purple
<i>superba</i>	Dwarf	XIMENESIA.	
<b>POLYGONUM.</b>		encloides	Mexican Ximenesia
<i>orientale</i>	Red Polygonum	ZINNIA.	
		† <i>multiflora</i>	Large Red
		pauciflora	Yellow
		‡ <i>teleiensis</i>	Violet Colored

## BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Those to which this mark (\*) is prefixed, are delicate, and require to be protected during the winter.

Those marked c, are climbing or twining plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RARE KINDS.

<b>ACONITUM.</b>			
<i>nepellus</i>	Monk's Hood	ALTHÆA.	
<b>AGROSTEMMA.</b>			
<i>coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	sinensis. fl. pl.	Chinese Hollyhock
		var. nigra	Black
		flava	Yellow





<b>ALYSSUM.</b>		<b>HELENIUM.</b>	
saxatile	Golden Alyssum	autumnale	Autumn Sunflower
<b>ANEMONE.</b>		HELIANTHUS.	
coronaria	Wind Flower	altissimus	Many Flowered
pulsatilla	Musk Scented Geranium	HESPERIS.	Sweet Rocket
<b>ANTIRRHINUM.</b>		matronalis	
majus	Scarlet Snapdragon	HIBISCUS.	Halbert Leaved
bicolor	Two Colored	palustris	Great Flowered
<b>AQUILEGIA.</b>		militaris	Althaea Frutex
vulgaris fl. pl.	Columbine	syriacus	
<b>ASCLEPIAS.</b>		HYACINTHUS.	Hyacinth
tuberosa	Swallow Wort	orientalis	Everlasting Peas
incarnata	Starry	LATHYRUS.	
<b>BIGNONIA.</b>		c latifolius	Spiked Liatris
c radicans	Scarlet Trumpet Flower	LIATRIS.	Blazing Star
<b>CAMPANULA.</b>		spicata	Perennial Flax
medium	Canterbury Bell	scariosa	Ivy Leaved Toad Flax
var. fl. albo	White	LINUM.	
<b>CANNA INDICA.</b>		perenne	Cardinal Flower
*coccinea	Indian Shot	LINARIA.	Satin Flower
*lutea	Yellow	cymbalaria	
<b>CARDUUS.</b>		LOBELIA.	Perennial Lupin
eriophorus	Silver Leaved Thistle	cardinalis	Changeable
<b>CASSIA.</b>		LUNARIA.	Many Leaved
marylandica	Maryland Cassia	bienius	Mexican
<b>CATANANCHE.</b>		LUPINUS.	Two Colored
cerulea	Blue Catananche	perennis	Channel Leaved
<b>CHEIRANTHUS.</b>		mutabilis	Woolly
*cheiri	Bloody Wallflower	polypillus	Nootka Sound
*var. glaber albo	Wall Leaved Gilliflower	mexicanus	New
*var. glaber purpureo	Purple Prussian	bicolor	
*	Twickenham	canaliculatus	Scarlet Lychnis
*incanus	Scarlet Brompton	tomentosus	Appopinax
*var. reginæ	Queens	variabilis	Monkey Flower
*var.	Russian Stock	var.	Dark Spotted
<b>CLEMATIS.</b>		LYCHNIS.	Crimson Bergamot
c flammula	Virgin's Bower	chalcedonica	Purple
c vitalba	Traveller's Joy	MIMOSA.	Broad Leaved
<b>COBÆA.</b>		odoratissima	Narrow Leaved
c*scandens	Mexican Cobea	MIMULUS.	Oleander
<b>DAHLIA.</b>		ringens	Sweet Basil
*superflua	Mexican Dahlia	rivularis	French Bush
*var. fl. pl.	Double	MONARDIA.	
<b>DELPHINUM.</b>		didyma	Tree Primrose
grandiflora	Great Flowered Larkspur	purpurea	Pony
elatum	Bee	*communis	
<b>DIANTHUS.</b>		*augustiniius	Perennial
*caryophyllus	Carnation Pink	NERIUM.	Oriental
atro rubens	Dark Red	*oleander	Blackberry Lily
latifolius	Broad Leaved	OXYMUM.	Geranium
chinensis	Chinese Imperial	basicum	Large Flowered
plumarius	Pleasant Eyed	minimum	Large Leaved
superbus	Fringed	CENOTHERA.	Phlox
hortensis	Clove	biennis	Jacob's Ladder
detoides	London Pride	P.EONY	Scarlet Potentilla
barbatus	Sweet William	officinalis	Handsome
<b>DIGITALIS.</b>		PAPAVER.	White Ivy Leaf
purpurea	Purple Foxglove	bracteata	Auricula
var. fl. albo	White	orientale	Polyanthus
grandiflora	Great Flowered	PARDANTHUS.	Cowslip
lutea	Yellow	clivensis	Poetic Primrose
<b>DRAKOCEPHALUM.</b>		PELARGONIUM.	Chinese
virginicum	Pink Dragon's Head	*zonale	
canariense	Balm of Gilead	PETUNIA.	Tree Mignonette
<b>ECHINOPS.</b>		c nyctagineflora	
sperocephalus	Globe Thistle	PHLOMIS.	
ERYTHRINA.		fructicosa	
herbacea	Coral Tree	PHILOX.	
<b>EUPATORIUM.</b>		pyramidalis	
cœlestes	Blue Eupatorium	POLEMONIUM.	
<b>EUPHORBIA.</b>		ceruleum	
lathyrus	Caper Tree	POTENTILLA.	
<b>FUMARIA.</b>		atro-sanguinea	
glauca	Blue Furnitory	formosa	
<b>GELSEMINUM.</b>		PRENANTHES.	
nitidum		alba	
<b>GENTIANA.</b>		PRIMULA.	
ascendens	Porcelain Flowered	auricula	
saponaria	Purple Gentian	polyanthus	
<b>GERARDIA.</b>		veris	
querfolia	Oak Leaved	vulgaris	
<b>GLYCINE.</b>		*prænitens	
c apios	Purple	RESEDA.	
<b>HEDYSARUM.</b>		var. frutescens	
coronarium	French Honeysuckle		

<b>RUDBECKIA.</b>			
<i>lascinata</i>	Yellow	<i>filipendula</i>	Dropwort
<i>fulgida</i>	Fulgent	<i>frutescens</i>	Bladder Senna
<i>purpurea</i>	Purple	<b>SUTHERLANDIA.</b>	
<b>SALVIA.</b>		<i>SYMPHORA.</i>	
* <i>splendens</i>	Splendid Sage	<i>racemosa</i>	Snowberry
<i>scarea</i>	Purple Topped Clary	<b>TAGETES.</b>	
<b>SCABIOSA.</b>		<i>lucidum</i>	Sweet Scented Marigold
* <i>atro purpurea</i>	Sweet Scabious	<b>TULIP.</b>	
<b>SOLANUM.</b>		<i>gesneriana</i>	Tulip
<i>pseudo capsicum</i>	Jerusalem Cherry	<b>VALERIAN.</b>	
<b>SOPHORA.</b>		<i>rubra</i>	Garden Valerian
<i>australis</i>	Beautiful Sophora	<b>VINCA.</b>	
<b>SPARTIUM.</b>		<i>roseo</i>	Madagascar Periwinkle
<i>scoparium</i>	Scotch Broom	<i>var. fl. albo</i>	White
<b>SPIREA.</b>		<b>VIOLA.</b>	
<i>ulmaria</i>	Meadow Sweet	<i>odora</i>	Sweet European Violet

**NOTE.**—The few remarks which we make in regard to the cultivation of flowers, we do not intend to apply to those who are already acquainted with their manner of growth. Almost every plant will grow in any light, rich soil; but there are many varieties which grow much stronger, flower far more brilliant, in much greater profusion, and live a greater length of time, in soils, suited to their peculiar nature and habits. And those who wish to understand more perfectly the cultivation and various methods of growing these different varieties, will look for the knowledge in books written expressly upon the subject, rather than that contained in catalogues.

Hardy annual flower seeds should generally be sown during the month of April—the soil should be dug deep and made light and fine with the hoe; the best way is to sow in patches; make a little drill for the seed, and cover lightly with fresh moist soil; the usual depth is about a half an inch, but should be varied according to the size of the seed; those rather delicate and susceptible of heat, may be covered with an inverted flower pot, which keeps the soil moist, causes a reflection of heat, and keeps the seeds from being washed away by very heavy rains. When the plants are about an inch high, they should be thinned out and some transplanted into vacant places in the border.

**BIENNIAL and PERENNIAL SEEDS.**—They should generally be sown in May, but may be planted during the summer till September, though they will not flower quite as strong in the following year, as those sown earlier. The seed of the Foxglove should be sown in rather a shady, moist situation, barely covering them with the earth, which should be pressed upon the seed very gently. Most of the varieties should be planted about a quarter of an inch deep; such as the Lupin, (*Lupinus.*) Hibiscus, Cassia, &c., should be covered a half an inch, or more; as soon as they are up they should be thinned out in a very regular manner; when large enough to transplant, (when they have four or five rough leaves,) they should be removed into the border or any other situation, where they are to remain; upon the approach of frost, they should be covered with two or three inches of leaves, straw, or hay—the covering should not be suffered to lie over them too late in the spring, as it would be apt to rot and injure the plants. As soon as they begin to grow, the soil should be stirred and loosened about the roots, and if it is required, it should be enriched by the addition of old hotbed manure, rotten leaves or any well decomposed dung. The plants may be afterwards multiplied by suckers or cuttings, or by dividing the roots. Watering, shading, &c. after transplanting, should not be forgotten. Tie all those of straggling habits very neatly to a stick painted green, and cut away all dead or broken branches.

## BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Consisting of the finest varieties of  
**HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN  
 IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, RANUNCULUS, ANEMONES, DAHLIAS, PAEONIES, &c. &c.**

We have not at the present completed the arrangements, by which we shall be annually supplied with all the finest varieties of Bulbous flower roots. We therefore do not wish to offer any catalogue of what we have not already in our possession, or of what we cannot easily procure.

Of **HYACINTHS**, we have a very good collection, but of not sufficient number to enumerate here. We have exhibited such as we have grown, at the rooms of the Mass. Horticultural Society, where they have been much admired. We intend to introduce many new and fine kinds, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Our collection of **TULIPS** we have selected from a large number (rejecting all inferior





ones) and we now consider them all superior flowers. The future additions will consist of the very finest named varieties, all of which will be inserted in a supplement catalogue.

**NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, CROWN IMPERIALS, AMARYLLIS, &c., a fine assortment.**

The RAMANCULUS we have grown for four or five years, and have succeeded in their cultivation far beyond our anticipations. Although many who have purchased and planted hundreds of roots, have never been able to procure a good bloom, yet, we have invariably had a fine show, some roots producing five or six flowers. We presume there are many who still recollect the beauty and splendor of the varieties which we have annually exhibited, and which attracted the particular notice of some, who had supposed it almost impossible to grow them. From the repeated disappointments which many have experienced in not producing a single flower, their cultivation has been much neglected; but we do not think there is any variety of bulbous or tuberous roots, which will so well repay all the care and attention that can be bestowed on their culture as the Ranunculus. The elegant and perfect form of the flower, the vividness and almost endless variety of their colors, consisting of white, grey, ash, yellow, buff, orange, olive, rose, red, dark red, crimson, scarlet, coffee colored, purple, spotted, mottled, striped, shaded, &c., have given them a rank amongst Florist's flowers, equal in beauty to the far famed Tulip, and are by many thought to be greatly superior. We have now one of the finest named collections in this country, which we imported the last season, and which we hope to have the pleasure of exhibiting to our friends the coming spring, when in full bloom. We have been at great expense to procure them, but when their beauty shall have become more generally known, we do not feel apprehensive that we shall be the losers, by our enthusiasm to introduce new and rare plants. As soon as we produce duplicates of the varieties, we shall offer them to the public, when a descriptive catalogue will be published.

**DAHLIAS.** The splendor and magnificence of this plant are too well known, to require any additional remarks. We have a collection of very superior kinds, including some which are entirely new; but we cannot offer a catalogue with their names complete, till next fall.

Roots of the different varieties of ANEMONES, PÆONIES, TUBEROSE, IRIS, MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER, (*Tigridia pavonia,*) GLADIOCUS, CYCLAMEN, &c., we intend to be able to offer to our friends, as soon as time will permit us to make proper arrangements.

Orders for bulbous and tuberous roots should be forwarded from July to November; they may be planted after this time, even in December, if the ground be open; but in our variable climate it is far better to get them in previous to November; the roots will be much larger, and the flower stronger.

## GREEN-HOUSE SHRUBS, VINES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBOUS ROOTS, &c.

Those to which this mark (\*) is prefixed are hardy.

<b>ACACIA.</b>			
<i>armata</i>	Prickly Leaved	<i>prolifera</i>	Proliferous
<i>peregrina</i>	White Flowered	<i>obliqua</i>	Broad Spotted
<i>lophanta</i>	Two Spiked Superb	<i>radula</i>	Rasp Leaved
<i>longilifolia</i>	Yellow Haired	<i>variegata</i>	Patridge Breast
<b>AGAPANTHUS.</b>		<i>retusa</i>	Cushion
<i>umbellatus</i>	Large African Lily	<b>ALSTRÆMARIA.</b>	Red Flowered
<i>præcox</i>	Dwarf	<i>simsii</i>	
<b>AGAVE.</b>		<b>AMARYLLIS.</b>	
<i>americana</i>	American Century Aloe	<i>bella donna</i>	Belladonna
<b>ALOE.</b>		<i>fulgidu</i>	Fulgid Flowered
<i>arborea</i>	Tree Aloe	<i>reginæ</i>	Mexican
<i>haworthii</i>	Largest Pearl	<i>blanda</i>	Charming
<i>acuminata</i>	Superb Flowered	<b>ARDISIA.</b>	
<i>attenuata</i>	Attenuated	<i>crenata</i>	Red Flowered
<i>lingua</i>	Spotted Tongue	<i>litoralis</i>	Umbel Flowered
		<i>colorata</i>	Red Flowered

<b>ACUBA.</b>			<b>DIANELLA.</b>		
<i>japonica</i>	Gold Dust Tree		<i>cerulea</i>	Blue Flowered	
<b>AZALEA.</b>			<b>ECHIUM.</b>		
<i>indica</i>	Chinese Red Flowered		<i>superbum</i>	Splendid Flowered	
<i>var. purpurea</i>	Purple		<b>EDWARDSIA.</b>		
" " <i>albo</i>	White		<i>grandiflora</i>	Large Flowered	
" " <i>ignescens</i>	Fiery		<b>ERICA.</b>		
" " <i>cerulea</i>	Blue		<i>multiflora</i>	Many Flowered	
" " <i>phoenicea</i>	Scarlet		<i>mediterraneas</i>	Mediterranean Heath	
" " <i>Hybrida</i>	Hybrid		<i>pubescens</i>	Pubescent	
<i>sinensis</i>	Yellow		<b>EPACRIS.</b>		
<i>var. Youngii</i>	Youngs New		<i>grandiflora</i>	Great Flowering	
<b>BEGONIA.</b>			<b>ERYTHRINA.</b>		
<i>evansiana</i>	Chinese Two Colored		<i>crista-galli</i>	Splendid Cock's Comb	
<b>BELLIS.</b>			<b>FERRÁRIA.</b>		
<i>perenne</i>	Daisy		<i>tigrida</i>	Mexican Tiger Flower	
<b>IGNONIA.</b>			<i>conchiflora</i>	New Splendid	
<i>capensis</i>	Splendid Cape		<b>FICUS.</b>		
<i>grandiflora</i>	Chinese Great Flowered		<i>vestita</i>	Elegant Leaved	
<b>CACTUS.</b>			<i>nitida</i>	Shining Leaved	
<i>speciosa</i>	Purple Superb		<b>FUCHSIA.</b>		
<i>flagelliformis</i>	Creeping Cereus		<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet or Eardrop	
<i>opuntia</i>	Yellow Prickly Pear		<i>gracilis</i>	Slender Branched	
<i>speciosissima</i>	Splendid		<i>virgata</i>	Covill's Mexican	
<i>melocephalus</i>	Turk's Cap		<i>arborescens</i>	Mexican Laurel Leaved	
<b>CALCEOLARIA.</b>			<b>GARDENIA.</b>		
<i>rugosa</i>	Rugose		<i>florida</i>	Cape Jessamine	
<i>corymbosa</i>	Corymbose Flowered		<i>var. fl. plena</i>	Double	
<i>integrifolia</i>	Entire Leaved		<i>latifolia</i>	Broad Leaved	
<i>herbertiana</i>	Herberts		<i>augustifolia</i>	Narrow Leaved	
<i>var. Youngii</i>	Youngs		<b>GLOXINIA.</b>		
" <i>delecta</i>	Beloved		<i>speciosa</i>	Splendid Flowered	
" <i>atra</i>	Dark		<i>alba</i>	White	
<b>CALLA.</b>			<b>GNAPHALIUM.</b>		
<i>ethiopica</i>	Ethiopian Lilly		<i>glomeratum</i>	Golden Clustered	
<b>CALYCANTHUS.</b>			<b>GORTERIA.</b>		
* <i>floridus</i>	Sweet Scented Shrub		<i>pavonia</i>	Peacock Flowered	
<b>CAMELLIA.</b>			<i>rigens</i>	Splendid Flowered	
<i>japonica</i>	Japan Rose		<b>HÆMANTHUS.</b>		
(See p. 26 for an extensive collection.)			<i>coccinea</i>	Blood Flower	
<b>CAMPANULA.</b>			<i>carneus</i>	Flesh Colored	
<i>pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Bell Flower		<b>HELIOTROPIUM.</b>		
<i>var. fl. albo</i>	White		<i>peruvianum</i>	Vanilla Scented	
<b>CASSIA.</b>			<i>grandiflorum</i>	Large Flowered	
<i>corymbosa</i>	Corymbose Flowered		<b>HIBISCUS.</b>		
<i>chinensis</i>	Chinese		<i>speciosus</i>	Scarlet Flowered	
<b>CHEIRANTHUS.</b>			<i>roseo fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose	
* <i>cheiri</i>	Wall Flower		<b>HOYA.</b>		
<i>var. fl. plena</i>	Double Bloody		<i>carnosa</i>	Chinese Splendid	
<i>incanus</i>	Stock Gilliflower		<b>HYDRANGEA.</b>		
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM.</b>			<i>hortensis</i>	Changeable	
<i>sinense</i>	Chinese		<b>IRIS.</b>		
(For beautiful varieties see p. 26.)			<i>sinensis</i>	Chinese Fringed	
<b>CINERARIA.</b>			<i>v. fimbriata</i>	Peacock	
<i>cruenta</i>	Canary Aster		<i>pavonia</i>	Snake's Head	
<i>maritima</i>	Silver Ragwort		<b>IXORA.</b>		
<b>COBÆA.</b>			<i>coccinea</i>	Chinese Scarlet	
<i>scandens</i>	Mexican Cobæa		<i>fulgens</i>	Fulgent	
<b>CITRUS.</b>			<b>JASMINUM.</b>		
<i>limon</i>	Lemon		<i>grandiflorum</i>	Large Flow'd Jassamine	
<i>aurantium</i>	Seville Orange		<i>odoratissimum</i>	Yellow Sweet Scented	
<i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Leaved		<i>sambac</i>	Arabian	
<b>COFFEA.</b>			<b>KENNEDIA.</b>		
<i>arabica</i>	Coffee Tree		<i>rubicunda</i>	Dingy Flowered	
<b>CORONELLA.</b>			<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet	
<i>glauca</i>	Yellow Flowered		<b>LAGERSTREEMIA.</b>		
<i>junccea</i>	Rush Leaved		<i>indica</i>	Pink or Crape Myrtle	
<b>CORCHORUS.</b>			<i>var. purpurea</i>	Purple	
<i>japonica</i>	Japan Globe Flower		<b>LANTANA.</b>		
<b>CRASSULA.</b>			<i>camara</i>	Changeable	
<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet		<i>rosea</i>	Rose Colored	
<i>acutifolia</i>	Acute Leaved		<b>MESAMBRYANTHEMUM.</b>		
<i>falcata</i>	Sickle		<i>spectabile</i>	Splendid	
<i>versicolor</i>	Changeable		<i>acinaciforme</i>	Scymetar Leaved	
<b>CUPRESSUS.</b>			<i>purpureum</i>	Bright Purple	
<i>semperfirvens</i>	Cretan Evr. Cypress		<b>METROSIDEROS.</b>		
<b>CYCLAMEN.</b>			<i>lanceolata</i>	Spear Leaved	
<i>persicum</i>	Red Persian		<i>linearis</i>	Linear Leaved	
<b>DAPHNE.</b>			<i>lophanta</i>	Two Spiked	
<i>odora</i>	Fragrant Daphne		<i>speciosa</i>	Splendid	
<i>var. argentia striata</i>	Silver Striped		<b>MYRTUS.</b>		
<i>pontica</i>	Pontic Twin Flowered		<i>communis</i>	Common	
<i>laureola</i>	Evergreen Laurel		<i>var. belgica</i>	Broad Leaved Dutch	
<b>DATURA.</b>			" <i>plena</i>	Double Flowered	
<i>arborea</i>	Great Peruvian				





<b>NERIUM.</b>	Oleander	*var. <i>albo</i>	White
oleander	White Flowered	* <i>catawbiense</i>	Catawba
var. <i>album</i>	Double Hybrid	<b>RONTEDELETIA.</b>	American
" <i>splendens</i>	Variegated	<i>americana</i>	
" <i>variegatum</i>		ROSA.	
<b>PASSIFLORA.</b>	Common	CHINESE, or EVER BLOOMING.	
* <i>cerulea</i>	Milnes Hybrid	Belle Chinoise	Elegante
var. <i>ceruleo racemosa</i>		Belle Isidore	Marie Therese
<b>PELARGONIUM.</b>	Rose Scented Geranium	Devaux	Boursaultan
<i>capitatum</i>	Nutmeg Scented	Duchesse de Parme	Admiral Rigny
<i>fragrans</i>	Superb White	Duc. de York	Undulata
<i>formosissimum</i>	Gooseberry Leaved	Duc. de Bordeaux	London Superb
<i>grossularoides</i>	Ivy Leaved	Knight's Resplendent	Hamilton
<i>lateripes</i>	Scarlet	Dorr's Cluster	Corymbosa
<i>inquinans</i>	Oak Leaved	TEA.	
<i>quercifolium</i>	Pennyroyal	Odorata Superba	Belle Traversii
<i>tomentosum</i>	Common Horseshoe	Double Yellow Tea	Bella Donna
<i>zonale</i>	Scarlet	Vanilla Tea	Belle Emilie
var. <i>coccinea</i>	Silver Edged	NOISETTES.	
var. <i>marginatum</i>	GARDEN VARIETIES.	Charlemagne	Count Taverna
<i>Daveyanum</i>	Countess of Liverpool	Clarissa	Moreau
<i>macranthon</i>	Fosterii	Countess de Orloff	Lady Byron
<i>Prince Leopold</i>	decora	SAXIFRAGA.	Chinese Strawberry
<i>Husseyanum</i>	multiflora	<i>sarmentosa</i>	
<i>rubescens</i>	<i>Nuttallii</i>	<b>SAVIA.</b>	Splendid Flowered Sage
<i>Rowena</i>	<i>Russelianum</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	Mexican Blue
<i>Washingtonii</i>	<i>Shakespearianum</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	
<i>Youngii</i>	<i>Woods Majestic</i>	<b>SEMPEVIVIUM.</b>	Tree Houseleek
<b>PEONIA.</b>	Chinese Tree	<i>arborescens</i>	
<i>mountan</i>	Poppy Flowered	<i>SPARTIUM.</i>	Spanish Broom
var. <i>papaveracea</i>	Purple Tree	<i>juncineum</i>	
" <i>banksiae</i>	Rose Colored	<b>SOLANUM.</b>	Jerusalem Cherry
" <i>rosea</i>	Chinese Fragrant	<i>pseudo-capsicum</i>	
<b>PITTOSPORUM.</b>	Pale Blue Cape	<b>STAPELIA.</b>	Variegated
<i>tobira</i>	Chinese Primrose	<i>variegata</i>	Great Flowered
<b>PLUMBAGO.</b>	White	<i>grandiflora</i>	Starry
<i>capensis</i>	Dwarf Pomegranate	<i>radiata</i>	Beautiful
<b>PRIMULA.</b>	Common	<i>pulchella</i>	
<i>prænitens</i>	Scarlet	<b>STRELITZIA.</b>	Queens Strelitz
var. <i>albo</i>	Tree	<i>reginae</i>	
<b>PUNICA.</b>	White	<b>TUSSILAGO.</b>	Heliotrope Scented
<i>nana</i>	Herbert's Hybrid	<i>frangans</i>	
<i>granatum</i>	Thompson's Hybrid	<b>VERBENA.</b>	Lemon Scented
fl. <i>plena</i>	Common	<i>triphylla</i>	
<b>RHODODENDRON.</b>	Large	<b>VIBURNUM.</b>	Laurustinus
<i>arboreum</i>		<i>tinus</i>	
var. <i>album</i>		<b>VIOLA.</b>	Fragrant Violet
<i>hybridum</i>		<i>odoratissimum</i>	White
<i>azaloides</i>		var. <i>fl. albo</i>	
* <i>ponticum</i>		<b>ZINZIBER.</b>	Common Ginger
* <i>maximum</i>		<i>officinale</i>	

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The Chrysanthemum is considered as one of the most valuable flowers; they are of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and contribute much to the beauty of the garden in a warm autumn, and produce one of the most brilliant displays in the green-house during the months of November and December, when scarcely a flower of any plant is seen; through the exertions of the London Horticultural Society, nearly all the kinds which are supposed to exist in China have been introduced, and they have subsequently been imported here. The following comprise nearly all.

Purple	Quilled Light Purple	Tasseled Lilac
Changeable White	Curled Lilac	Two Colored Red
Quilled White	Sup. Clustered Yellow	Pale Buff
Superb White	Semi-double Quilled Pink	Windsor Small Yellow
Tasseled White	— — — — —	Clustered Pink
Quilled Yellow	White	Semi-double Quilled Palo Orange
Sulphur Yellow	Orange	Starry Purple
Golden Yellow	Late Pale Purple	Golden Lotus
Large Lilac	Quilled Salmon Color	Brown Purple
Rose or Pink	Small Yellow	Two Colored Incurved
Buff or Orange	Paper White	Late Quilled Yellow
Spanish Brown	Pale Pink	Yellow Warratah
Quilled Flame Yellow	Early Blush	Sabines
Quilled Pink	Park's Small Yellow	Purple Ranunculus
Early Crimson	Blush Ranunculus	Double Indian White
Large Quilled Orange	Tasseled Yellow	— — — — —
Ex. Light Purple	Changeable Pale Buff	Yellow
	Curled Blush	

## CAMELLIA JAPONICA, OR JAPAN ROSE.

Our collection of Camellias we intend shall comprise all the new varieties; the fine form of the plant, and the elegance of the flower, together with the well known richness of its deep green foliage, has rendered it very desirable by every lover of "Flora;" and few, if any, among the whole range of plants, can lay equal claim to attention. It may be said in truth, that it is "the most beautiful of the beautiful," for what flower is there either indigenous or exotic, more beautiful than a fine specimen of the Double White (*C. japonica pl. albo*) when in full bloom? more delicate than the Apple Bosomed, (*C. maliflora*), or more grand and magnificent than the Coral Flowered, (*C. corallina*.)

The Camellia is nearly hardy, and of easy cultivation; the supposition that they cannot be grown without the aid of a green-house, has somewhat prevented their being more generally known; any one who can give them the protection of a cold frame, may raise them to perfection. They are also grown very well in rooms, their management being attended with but little difficulty; and if they be placed in a light and airy situation, they will thrive nearly as well as in the green-house. They require protection from the sun, and from this reason they are a most desirable plant to those whose houses are so situated as to be deprived of his warm rays.

We have enumerated about all the varieties which are generally known.

### CAMELLIA.

japonica	Japan Rose
var. albo simplici	Single White
albo pleno	Double White
lascente	Pale Yellow
longifolia	Long Leaved
rubro plena	Double Red
Aitonii	Large Single Red
althaeiflora	Hollyhock Flowered
augusta	Augusta
anemoniflora	Red Warratah
var. albo v. variabilis	White
" roseo	Rose
" purpurea	Purple
ardens superba	Superb
atro-rubeus	Double Crimson
blanda	Blush Warratah
carna	Double Pink
Chandlerii	Striped Warratah
Cliveana	Lord Clives
coccinea	Scarlet
compacta	Compact
conchiflora	Shell Flowered
conspicua	Conspicuous
corallina	Coral Flowered
crassinervis	Thick Nerved
Derbeyana	Lady Derby's
dianthiflora	Carnation Warratah
eclipsis	Press's Eclipse
Egertonia	Egerton's Superb
electa	
elegans	Chandlers Elegant
elegantissima	Elegant
elphinstonia	Beautiful
euroides sp. nova	Eurya-like
exemia	Choice Flowered
fimbriata	Fringed White
florida	Cluster Flowered
formosa	Beautiful

gallica alba	French White
fulgens	Fulgent Flowered
gloria mundi	Glory of the World
hep hexangularis	Starry
humilis	Dwarf
ignescens	
incarnata	Humesblush
imbricata	Imbricated
insignis	Splendid
var. fl. albo	Splendid White
punctata	Gray's Invincible
involutea	Lady Long's
pomponia	Kew Blush
myrtifolia	Myrtle Leaved
pxmoniflora	Faony Flowered
papaveracea	Poppy Flowered
penillata	New Striped
reticulata	Capt. Rawes
rosa mundi	Rose of the World
Reevesii	Capt. Reeves
rubricaulis	Ly. Ad. Campbells
sericea	Silky
alba striata	Single White Striped
speciosa	Pink Colored
speciosa	Striped Warratah
spatulata	Great Flowered
splendens	Hahnuts
variegata	Variegated
venosa	
venusta	Gray's Venus
versicolor	Striped Warratah
Welbankii	Welbanks
Wiltonia	Lady Wilton's
Woodsi	Woods
oleifera	Oil-Seed
sesanqua	
albo semipleno	Lady Bank's Tea Lvd.
maliflora	Apple Blossomed

## HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS.

<b>ACONITUM.</b>		<b>HIERACEUM.</b>	
napellus	Monk's Hood	aureum	Golden Hawkweed
japonicum	Japan	HEDYSARUM.	French Honeysuckle
<b>AGROSTEMNA.</b>		coronarium	
coronaria	Rose Campion	IRIS.	Hungarian
flos jovis	Flower of Love	hungarica	
<b>ANTIRRHINUM.</b>		LOBELIA.	
majus	Snap Dragon	cardinalis	Cardinal Flower
var. roseo	Rose Colored	fulgens	Fulgent
<b>APIOS.</b>		splendens	Splendid
tuberosa	Tuberous Glycine	LIATRIS.	
<b>AQUILEGIA.</b>		scariosa	Blue Blazing Star
alpina	Alpino Columbine	LATHYRUS.	
canadensis	Scarlet	latifolius	Perennial Pea
vulgaris	European	LYCHNIS.	
var. cerulea	Blue	chalcidonica	Scarlet
" albo	White	var. fl. pleno	Double Scarlet
" rubra	Red	flosculi pl.	Ragged Robin
<b>ASCLEPIAS.</b>		LYTHRUM.	
tuberosa	Or. Swallowwort	verticillatum	Whorl Flowered
incarnata	Red	LYSIMACHIA.	Tufted Loosestrife
<b>ASTER.</b>		thrysiflora	
nova angliae	N. England Aster	MI MULUS.	Monkey Flower
linearifolius	Toadflax Lvd.	ringens	
<b>CAMPANULA.</b>		MONARDA.	
pyramidalis	Bellflower	didyma	Crimson
grandiflora	Great Flowered	purpurea	Purple
medium	Canterbury Bell	<b>ENOTHERA.</b>	
azorea	Azure	speciosa	White
<b>CASSIA.</b>		rosea	Rose Colored
marylandica	Maryland	<b>PAPAVER.</b>	
<b>CATANANCHE.</b>		orientale	Oriental Poppy
cerulea	Blue	<b>PHILOX.</b>	
<b>CLEMATIS.</b>		pyramidalis	Pyramidal
vitalba	Traveller's Joy	acuminata	Tall Late Red
<b>CONVALLARIA.</b>		divaricata	Early Blue
majalis	Lily of the Valley	stolonifera	Creeping
<b>CICIMIFUGA.</b>		ovata	Ovate Leaved
cordifolia	Heart-leaved	<b>POLYANTHOS.</b>	
<b>COMMELINA.</b>		tuberosa	Single Tuberoso
coelestes	Sky Blue	pleno fl.	Double Flowered
<b>COREOPSIS.</b>		<b>POTENTILLA.</b>	
lanceolata	Lance Leaved	atrosanguinea	Dark Red
tenuifolia	Fine Leaved	formosa	Handsome
<b>CORONILLA.</b>		nepalensis	Nepal
coronata	Coronet	RUDbeckia.	
<b>DELPHINUM.</b>		lascinata	Yellow
elatum	Bee Larkspur	fulgida	Fulgent
grandiflorum	Great Flowered	<b>SEDUM.</b>	
var. fl. plena	Double	azizoon	Yellow Stone Cross
album	White	ternatum	Perslane Lvd.
chinensis	Chinese	<b>SOLIDAGO.</b>	
<b>DIGITALIS.</b>		odora	Fragrant
lutea	Yellow Foxglove	<b>SPIREA.</b>	
purpurea	Purple	filipendula	Dropwort
var. albo	White	pleno	Double Flowered
orientalis	Oriental Spotted	ulmaria	Meadow Sweet
grandiflorum	Great Flowered	lobata	Red Siberian
<b>DRAKOCEPHALUM.</b>		<b>TRADESCANTIA.</b>	
virginicum	Dragon's Head	virginica	Spiderwort
<b>EUPATORIUM.</b>		alba	White
celestinum	Blue	<b>VERBASCUM.</b>	
<b>GENTIANA.</b>		nigrum	Black Rooted
saponaria	Soapwort	thapsiforme	Bastard
lutea	Yellow Flowered	<b>VALERIANA.</b>	
<b>GLAUCIUM.</b>		rubra	Scarlet
phanerium		<b>VERONICA.</b>	
<b>GEUM.</b>		siberica	Siberian
album	White Flowered	<b>VIOLA.</b>	
<b>HESPERIS.</b>		grandiflora	Purple Flowered
matronalis fl. pl.	White Rocket	<b>WISTERIA.</b>	
purpurea fl. pl.	Purple	frutescens	Shrubby
<b>HIBISCUS.</b>			
palustris	Rose Colored		

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hybrida

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odorata

tenella

Lindleyana

speciosa

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new Flemish

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genoides

nepaulense

splendens

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integrifolia

straminea

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